

new mexico architecture

September - October — November - December 1983

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awards issue



part one



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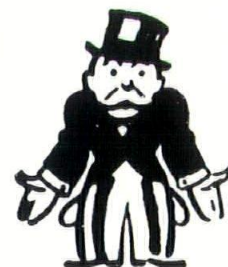
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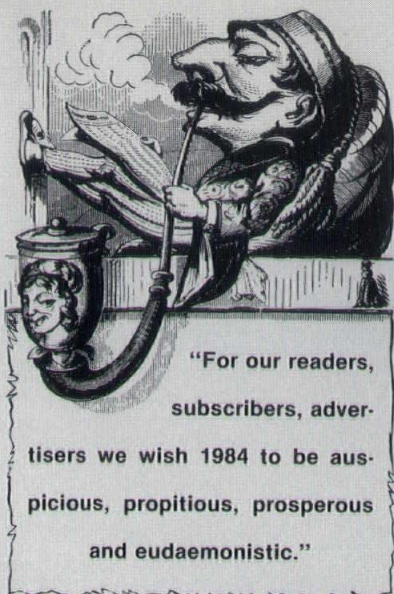
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988-2839

ALBUQUERQUE
SHOWROOM
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*Great
House*





• vol. 25 no's. 5-6 • sept. - oct. thru nov. - dec. 1983 • new mexico
architecture


In this issue:

The 1983 New Mexico Society of Architects Awards begin in this 1983 close-out issue. The additional award winners will be published in the January/February 1984 magazine. We are indebted to Robert W. Peters, AIA for assembling these two issues. In addition we are most grateful to Antoine Predock, FAIA for his generous contribution which makes possible the color covers for the two Awards issues.

This magazine closes the twenty-fifth year of publication of **New Mexico Architecture**. With a bit of luck, as I said last year, we will get our act together and back on to a proper schedule of six issues per year—and on time!

John P. Conron, Editor

nma

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(Cover—United Blood Services—Antoine Predock, F.A.I.A.)

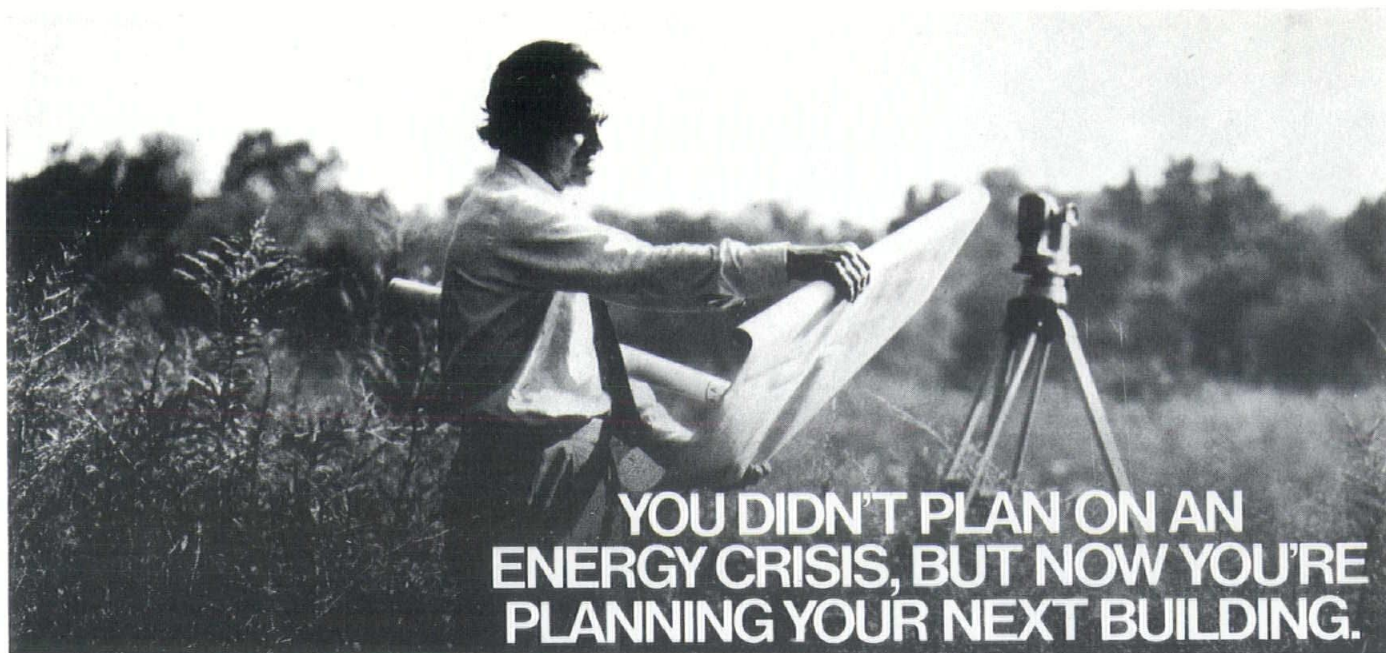
—Official Publication of the New Mexico Society of Architects, A.I.A.—

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YOU DIDN'T PLAN ON AN ENERGY CRISIS, BUT NOW YOU'RE PLANNING YOUR NEXT BUILDING.

Which building material will you use?

You've got energy shortages to think about. Air-conditioning costs. Heat gain through the long, hot summers. Heat loss in the winter months. Heating equipment costs. The whole set of energy-use factors suddenly has become critically important. The building material you use affects all of them.

Compare the energy conserving capability of masonry, for instance, with double-plate glass walls.

At 4:00 P.M. on a hot August day in Washington, D.C., the heat gain through a square foot of west-facing insulated brick and concrete block wall will be 2.2 Btus an hour.

The heat gain through a double-plate glass wall in the same location will be 173 Btus a square foot in an hour. A big difference.

Project this differential over 10,000 square feet of wall. You come up with a heat gain through masonry of 22,000 Btuh, while the heat gain through double-plate glass is 1,730,000 Btuh.

In the case of the masonry wall, cooling equipment with a two-ton capacity can handle the heat gain. But with the double-plate glass wall, about 143 tons of cooling capacity will be needed.

An analysis of a typical 10-story building shows that over its useful life, the air-conditioning cost for a square foot of our masonry wall will be about 23 cents. For the double-plate glass wall, it will be \$7.60.

It takes a lot of money to buy, install and create space for all the extra air-conditioning equipment

required by the double-plate glass wall. A lot of money and a lot of energy to run that equipment.

Compare the heat loss in winter. It has a dramatic effect on energy consumption and building operation costs.

Our masonry wall, for example, has a "U-value" of .12. The double-plate glass wall has a "U-value" of .55. (U-values are used to determine heat loss through one square foot of wall area in Btuh per degree Fahrenheit differential across the wall.)

This means that the masonry wall is about 450% more efficient, on the average, than the glass wall in reducing heat loss.

Over the useful life of the building, the heating cost per square foot of wall area for masonry will be about 30 cents. For double-plate glass, about \$1.38.

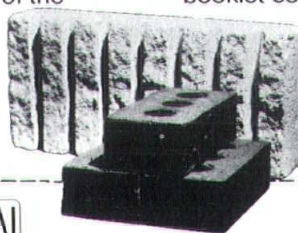
In a time of one energy crisis after another, masonry makes eminently good sense as a good citizen.

The masonry industry believes that the thermal insulating qualities of masonry are an important economic consideration to building designers, owners and investors, and all citizens.

Masonry walls save on air-conditioning and heating costs. And just as important, they are less expensive to build. The masonry wall we've described would have a 38% lower initial cost than the double-plate glass wall.

If you'd like to find out more, write to us and we'll send you a booklet comparing the thermal

insulating qualities of masonry walls with double-plate glass walls, metal panel walls and pre-cast concrete walls.



International Masonry Institute

823 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

Please send the booklet comparing insulating qualities of masonry with other building materials.

Name _____

Title _____

Company _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Nature of Business _____

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1983 Honor Awards

The New Mexico Society of Architects Awards Program is a highly respected tribute to architectural excellence. The selection is made on the basis of design excellence, sensitivity to human and functional needs and to the built environment. The purpose of this Awards Program is to encourage a high level of architecture, recognize the clients and architects who have distinguished themselves by their accomplishments and to inform the public of the high architectural quality being brought to bear in the physical environment.

Every year a jury of renowned professionals, architects and others from allied fields are invited to judge the year's work by New Mexico architects. Their personal review of the local work is done on an anonymous basis so that they may not be influenced by the identity of any local architects. The projects this year were reviewed on an individual basis from slides. This year's jury made the following general comments on the subject of Regional Architecture:

Jury Statement

The general standard of submissions was high, as reflected by the jury giving 8 awards out of 23 submissions. While the jury was pleased with the submissions in all categories, awards were not selected by category, but purely in response to good design efforts.

George Anselevicius, A.I.A.

Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning at the University of New Mexico since August 1981, Anselevicius was formerly Chairman and Professor of Architecture, State University of New York, Buffalo; Chairman of the Department of Architecture, Harvard University; and Dean of the School of Architecture, Washington University, St. Louis. He has also taught in Zurich, Switzerland and Ahmedabad, India, as well as the Institute of Design, I.I.T. Chicago. A Graduate of the School of Architecture, Leeds, England, he is a partner of Anselevicius and Rupe, St. Louis, and has worked with S.O.M., Chicago, and Minoru Yamasaki, Birmingham, Mich. He has served on juries nationwide, and has lectured at numerous American Universities. He is organizer of a summer program in architecture held at San Miguel De Allende, Mexico, since 1974.

William C. Muchow, F.A.I.A.

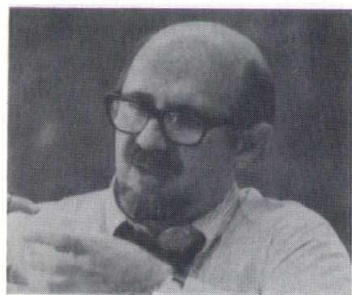
William C. Muchow, FAIA, founded his Denver firm, W.C. Muchow and Partners, in 1950, having received degrees from Notre Dame, the University of Illinois, and Cranbrook Academy of Art, where he received a Master of Architecture and Urban Planning in 1948. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and of the International Institute of Arts and Letters, has served as Western Mountain Region Director of the AIA since 1982. His professional activities have included service as President of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards during 1975-76, as a member of the Colorado Board of Architectural Examiners, and the National Advisory Panel for General Services Administration Architectural Services.

He has lectured at major universities and served on the National Accrediting Board Team for the architecture schools at the University of Illinois, Arizona, Houston and Tulane. A frequent seminar speaker at conferences, he has also served on AIA design awards juries for three regional conventions and 16 local and state chapters, including this year's New Mexico jury.

His firm has won numerous design awards and he is the holder of a Rome Prize, the Silver Medal of the Western Mountain Region, AIA, and the Buell Honor Award of the Colorado Society, AIA, as Outstanding Architect of 1983.

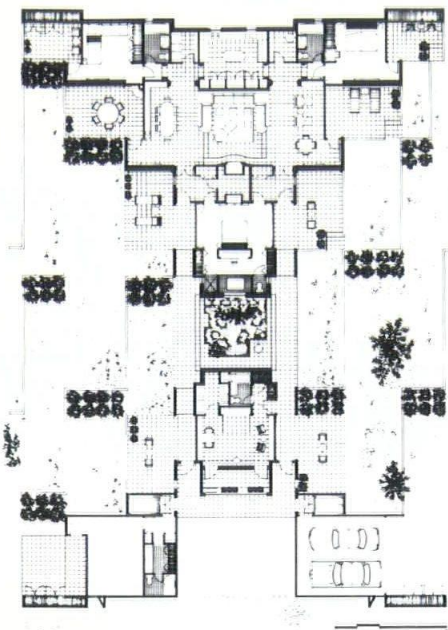
Dwight L. Busby, A.I.A.

Dwight L. Busby, A.I.A. is a registered Civil and Structural Engineer as well as an Architect, holding registrations to practice in these fields in a number of the Rocky Mountain and Southwestern States. He is a graduate of the University of Iowa in Civil Engineering with several additional years of education in Architecture at Iowa State University and Arizona State University. Mr. Busby's current firm Busby Associates, Ltd., of Phoenix, Arizona, is the outgrowth of two previous firms and has been continuously in the consulting field of Architecture and Engineering since 1955. He served for over nine and one-half years on the City of Phoenix Planning and Zoning Commission, two and one-half years as Chairman. His membership includes a number of professional and technical organizations, including the American Institute of Architects and the National Society of Professional Engineers.



Honor Award
Robert W. Peters, A.I.A.
Architect

Single Family Residential
A Passive Solar Residence
Tesuque



A Passive Solar Residence
Tesuque, New Mexico

Clients:

Mr. & Mrs. Morton H. Meyerson

Architect:

Robert W. Peters Architect, A.I.A.
 Albuquerque, New Mexico

Principal:

Robert W. Peters, A.I.A.

Job Captain:

Kent Blair, A.I.A.

Structural Engineer:

Richard H. Jolley, P.E.

Mechanical Engineer:

Don Felts & Associates

Electrical Engineer:

John R. Cejka, P.E.

Landscape Architect:

Entermann Designs Inc.

Interior Design:

Robert W. Peters, A.I.A.

Contractor:

David O. Wilson Construction Company

Photos:

Robert Reck, Photography
 Albuquerque, New Mexico

Jury Comment:

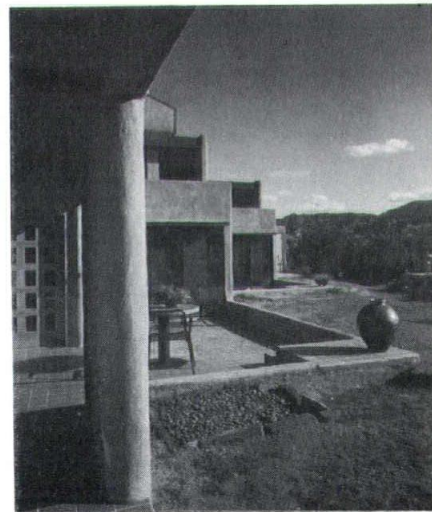
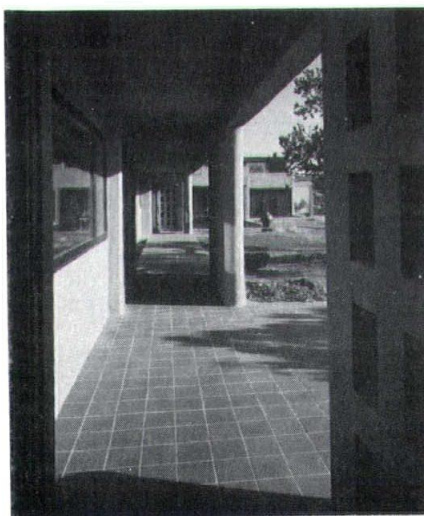
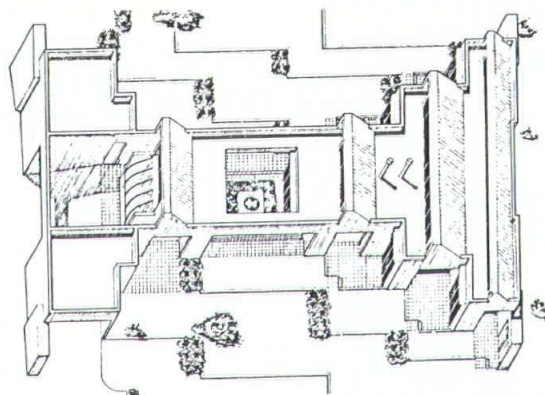
A very special and elegant response to the traditions and environmental qualities of New Mexico. Clearly a contemporary house, its interior spaces are well proportioned, well lighted and finely crafted.

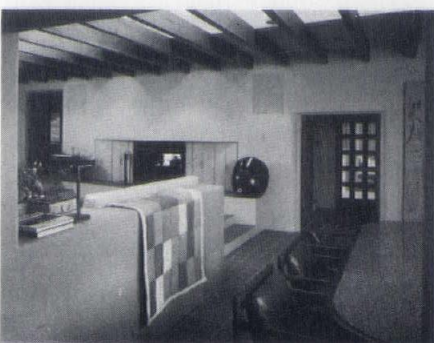
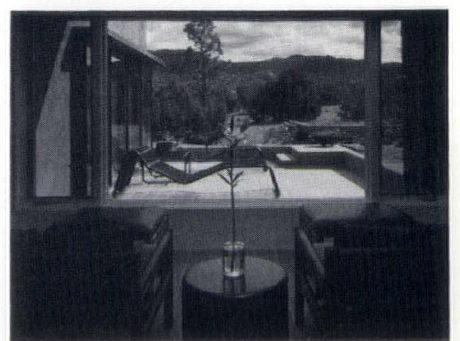
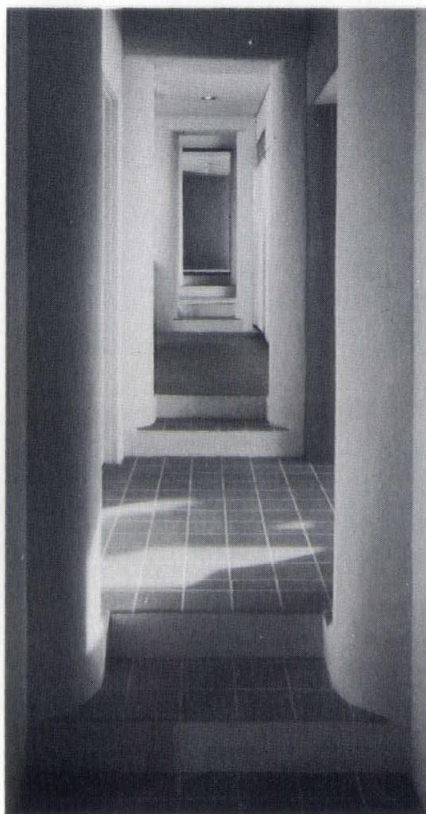
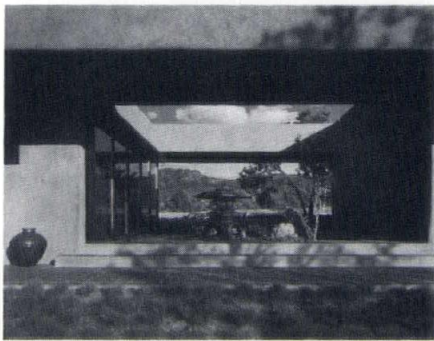
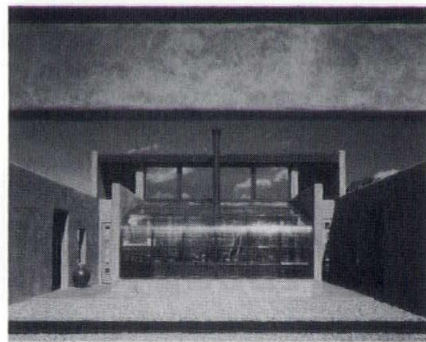
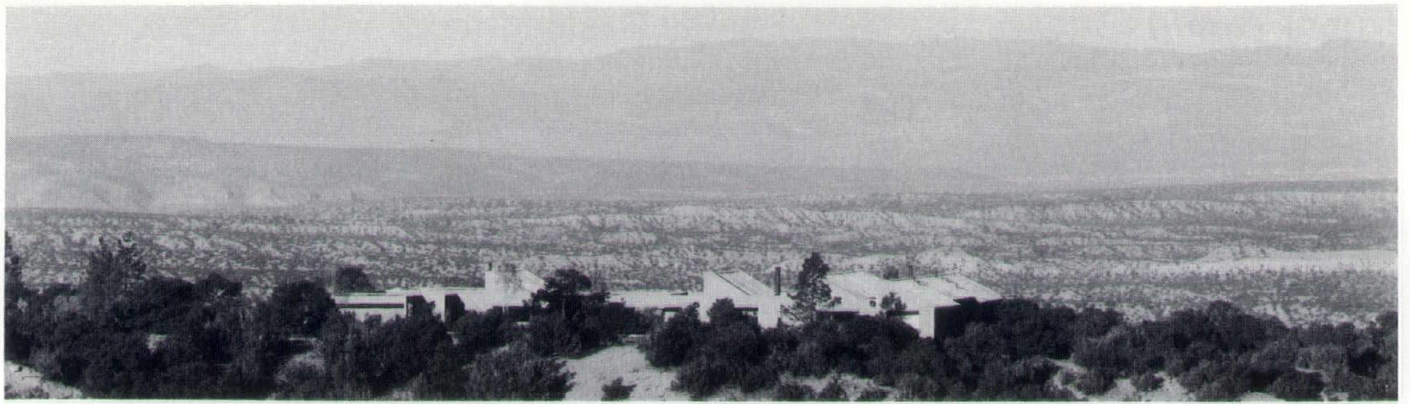
The "optimal site" contained 7.89 acres of open mesa north of Santa Fe, with solar access, sweeping views of the Sangre de Cristo mountain range to the east, and the distant Jemez range to the west, where the lights of Los Alamos glowed at night.

The program required a three bedroom house, a "second home", whose periods of use would vary with the seasons and increase in frequency as the clients grew older. Each bedroom was to have its own bath and to be separated into "suites" at opposite ends of the house, with a central great room, or "sala", to bring the occupants together for conversation, dining and recreation. An adjacent guesthouse was to provide accommodations for grandparents or visitors, with small kitchen and bath, and a greenhouse. A Studio apartment would house a caretaker or guest living full time on the property. A two-car garage, storage units, parking area screened from view, and outdoor living space on the east and west sides completed the space requirements.

Winter winds from the north were screened by the plan configuration which steps outward in a wedge-shape to maximize south trombe wall surfaces. South-facing clerestories focus winter sun on north mass walls of major rooms, with structural members casting shadow patterns changing as the sun moves in its orbit. The overhead electric radiant heating panel system warms quarry tile floors thus creating an "envelope" in which vertical and horizontal surfaces are either heat-producing or heat-receiving, while insulating shades on east and west glass, and "Heat Mirror" film between double glass in clerestories prevent nighttime loss. Energy analysis calculations indicate the solar contribution to be 70% or more. Placement of awning and casement windows for through-ventilation provide natural cooling at this 7000 foot altitude.

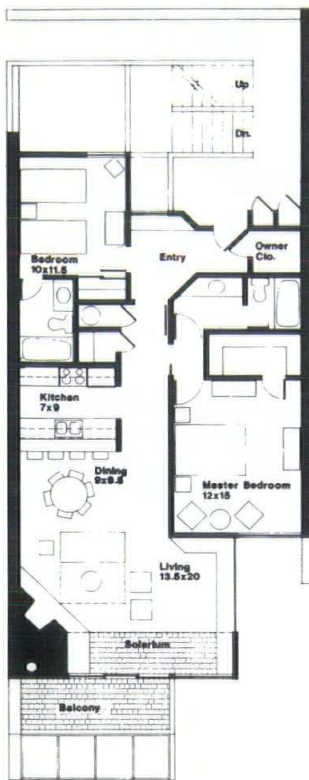
The client's request that it not be a "Santa Fe Style" house opened up possibilities for fresh interpretation of historic forms, materials and spatial sequence, punctuated by a few carefully chosen pieces of furniture and by the considerable art collection of 18th century Japanese temple lanterns and urns, and by the painting and sculpture of young New Mexico artists.





Honor Award
Antoine Predock, F.A.I.A.
Architect

Multi Family Residential
St. Bernard Condominiums
Taos Ski Valley



2nd
 Net Area: 1110

St. Bernard Condominiums
Taos Ski Valley
Taos, New Mexico

Client:
 Solar Ski Taos Limited
 Architect:
 Antoine Predock Architect, F.A.I.A.
 Albuquerque, New Mexico
 Principal:
 Antoine Predock, F.A.I.A.
 Structural Engineer:
 Randy Holt & Associates
 Mechanical/Electrical Engineers:
 Coupland/Powell/Moran Associates
 General Contractor:
 Solar Homes Inc.
 Precast Concrete Manufacturer:
 Stanley Structures Inc.
 Photos:
 Antoine Predock, F.A.I.A.

Jury Comment:

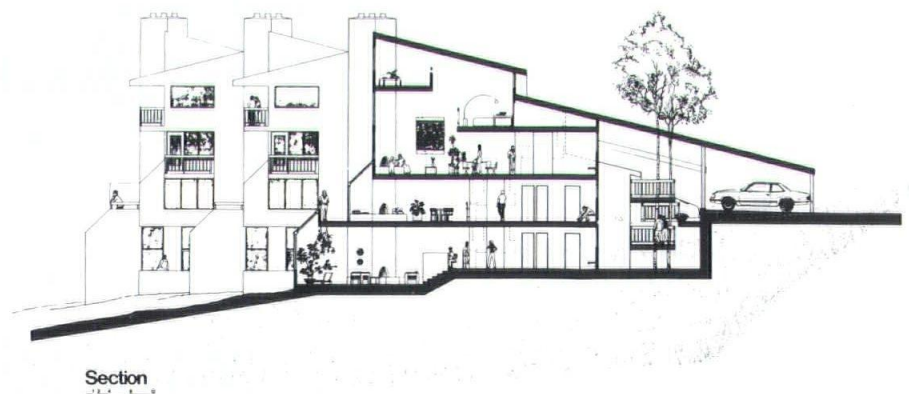
An exciting and appropriate form, hand-
 somely balancing unity and variety, privacy
 and community. Concrete and wood are us-
 ed with clarity and commitment to produce
 a fine building within forms which respond
 to both view and sun.

The 18 unit condominium project is sited at the base of the ski slopes of Taos Ski Valley at an elevation of 9500.0'. The large north facing carport roof shelters the unit entries creating a sense of separate "cabins" within the overall structure. To the south, the units look through greenhouse/solaria toward the ski slopes. Units stagger longitudinally to allow side views toward a 13,000' ridge to the east and canyon sunsets to the west. The split cross section of the building follows the existing site slope and minimizes the climb to the upper units.

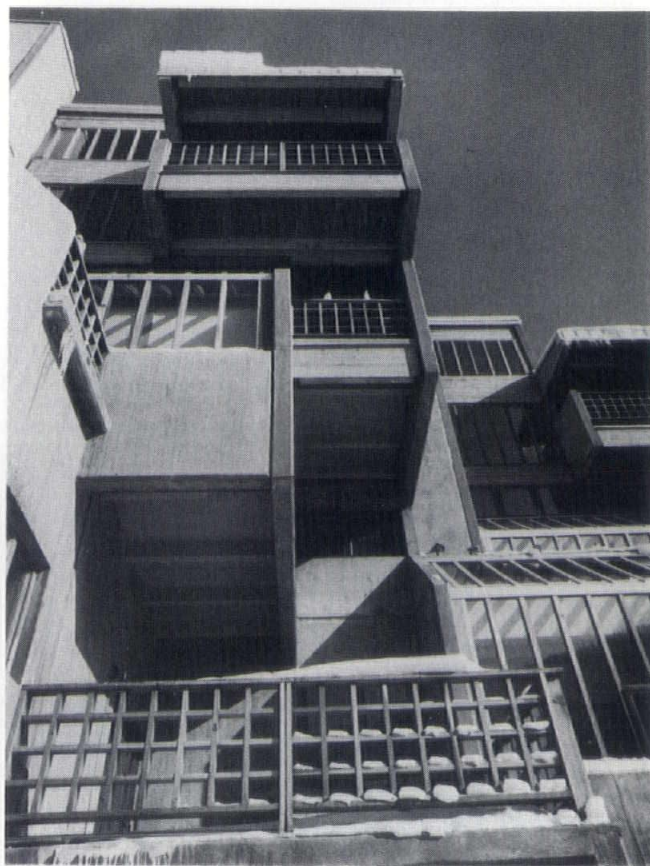
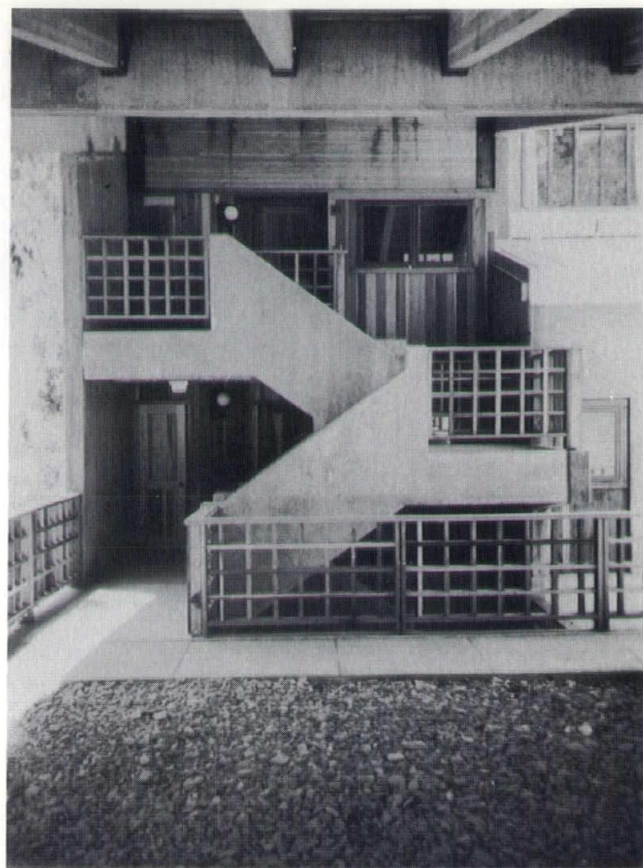
Tinted raw concrete walls establish a relationship to surrounding rugged cliffs and metal roofing restates the vernacular Northern New Mexico roof. Varying wood textures and details (balconies, railings, doors, siding) plug into the precast concrete matrix. A short building season and a need for heat retaining mass as part of the building structure made precast concrete construction a logical choice. Because no "wet" construction systems were involved, construction could continue through the winter.

South facing window areas and greenhouse structures admit solar heat gain that is then absorbed by the concrete walls and floor structure.

Handicapped access is provided through on grade access for 1/3 of the units.



Section



Honor Award Westwork Architects, P.A.

Multi Family Residential North Barelas Housing for the Elderly Albuquerque

Located on a four acre site in North Barelás, an old established barrio just south of downtown Albuquerque, this passive solar project provides sixty units of housing for low income elderly residents.

The project site is noteworthy in that it originally contained over two dozen homes that were demolished in the early 1970's as part of the urban renewal program. The housing in the neighborhoods surrounding the site date from Albuquerque's "Railroad Era" of the early 1900's and is distinguished by steeply pitched roofs, varying roof profiles and carpenter gothic ornament.

Constructed through H.U.D. for the Albuquerque Housing Authority, the project design and budget guidelines were extremely detailed and very strict. Working within these guidelines, our design intention was to create a feeling of home and neighborhood for the residents of the project and to blend into the architecture of the surrounding area. We used forms and materials that would be familiar to the residents and created a site plan which respects the existing urban fabric of rectilinear streets with single family houses fronting on them.

All of the housing units within the project are oriented with the entry facing south. Each unit is provided with a sun porch entry with masonry mass walls and floor which store heat and re-radiate it to the main living spaces (refer to the typical cluster plan and also the passive energy diagram). Clustered around the sun porch are the living room, dining room and bedroom. These spaces also have windows oriented to receive direct passive solar gain. In the summer months, the evaporative cooling system is augmented by shading from the roof overhang on the south side, by cross-ventilation through windows on the south and north sides of the units and by exhaust through the roof of the sun porch.

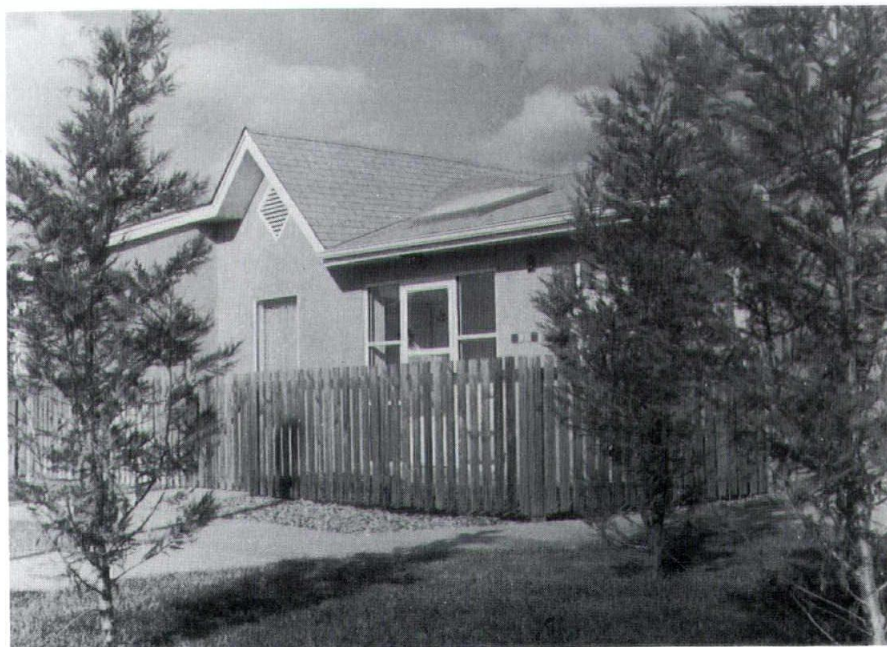
Each unit is also provided with small individual front and rear fenced yard areas for outdoor activities and gardens.

All units are designed with ample clearances for mobility by the elderly residents. Six units are accessible to the totally handicapped and include special storage height provisions, special kitchen casework and bathroom design. An alarm system located in each unit activates an audible and visual signal outside the front door to each unit for use by the occupant in case of emergency.

A centrally located community building and plaza area provides laundry and mail facilities as well as areas for activities and socializing.

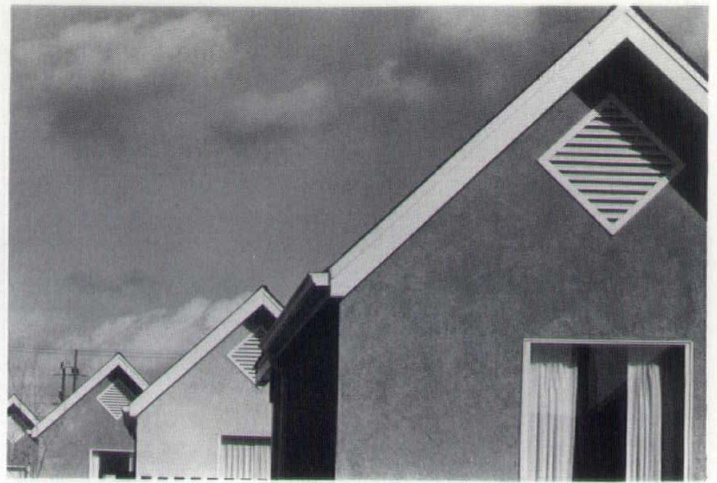
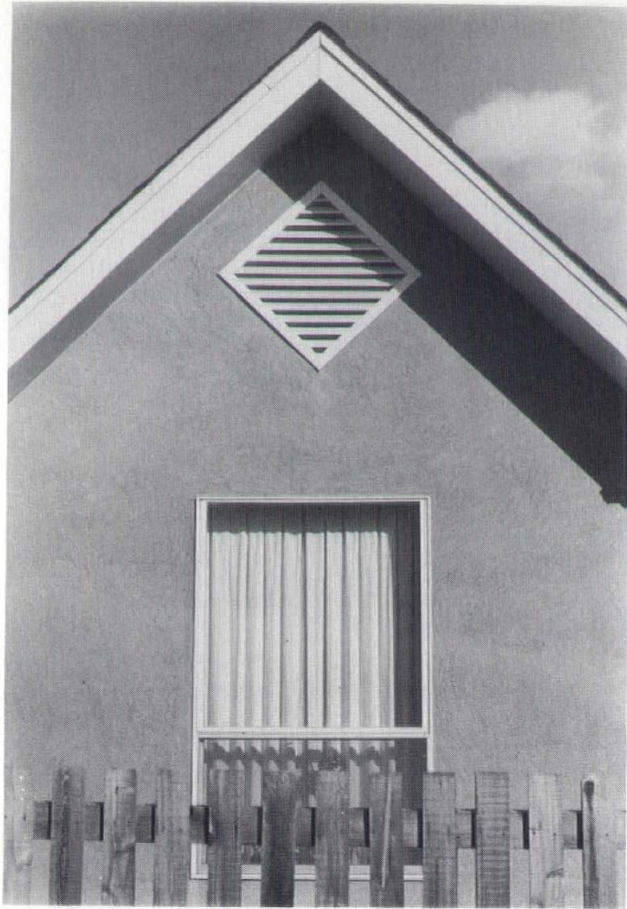
North Barelás Housing For The Elderly Albuquerque, New Mexico

Client:
Albuquerque Housing Authority
Architect:
Westwork Architects P.A.
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Principals:
Glade Sperry Jr. A.I.A.
Lawrence Licht A.I.A.
Stanley G. Moore A.I.A.
Structural Engineer:
Chavez-Grievés
Mechanical Engineer:
Four Seasons Engineering
Electrical Engineer:
Art Zerwer
Developer:
Homes by Marilyn
Contractor:
Bradbury & Stamm
Photos:
Westwork Architects P.A.



Jury Comment:

A project with an appropriate sense of community. It is modest yet sensitive in response to the residential traditions of the neighborhood. Its pedestrian and human scale gives the project and the individual units a sense of turf and place.



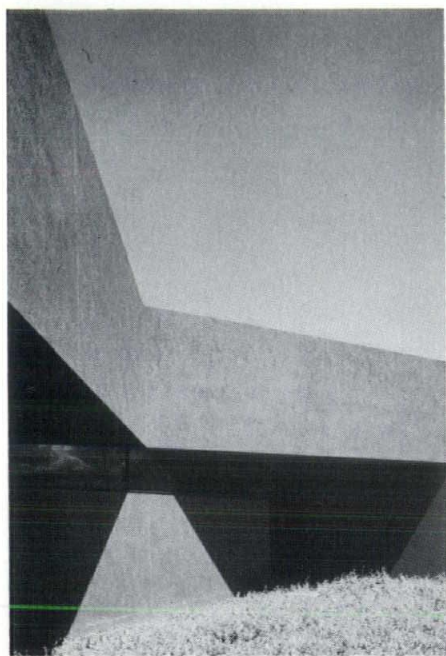
BARELAS
HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

SITE PLAN
0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET



Honor Award
Antoine Predock, F.A.I.A.
Architect

Commercial/Industrial
United Blood Services
Albuquerque



United Blood Services
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Clients:
 Blood Systems Inc.
 Architect:
 Antoine Predock Architect F.A.I.A.
 Albuquerque, New Mexico
 Principal:
 Antoine Predock, F.A.I.A.
 Project Architect:
 Jon Anderson
 Structural Engineer:
 Randy Holt & Associates
 Mechanical/Electrical Engineers:
 Coupland/Powell/Moran Associates
 General Contractor:
 Jaynes Corporation
 Photos:
 The Arkansas Office
 Little Rock, Arkansas

Jury Comment:

A strong and committed statement of function and form, where color is an integral part of the sculptural quality of the building. The enclosed parking forecourt and the entrance lobby of the building, which is pleasantly lit by skylights, help in making arrival to the building a pleasant experience.

Statement of Project Requirements:

1. **Building As Sign** Since United Blood Services is a non-profit, voluntary donor blood bank, in addition to an aggressive donor recruitment program, the building itself should attract donors by asserting a strong visual presence as a sign. To accomplish this, a number of building-site elements form a contrast to the existing Albuquerque strip site:

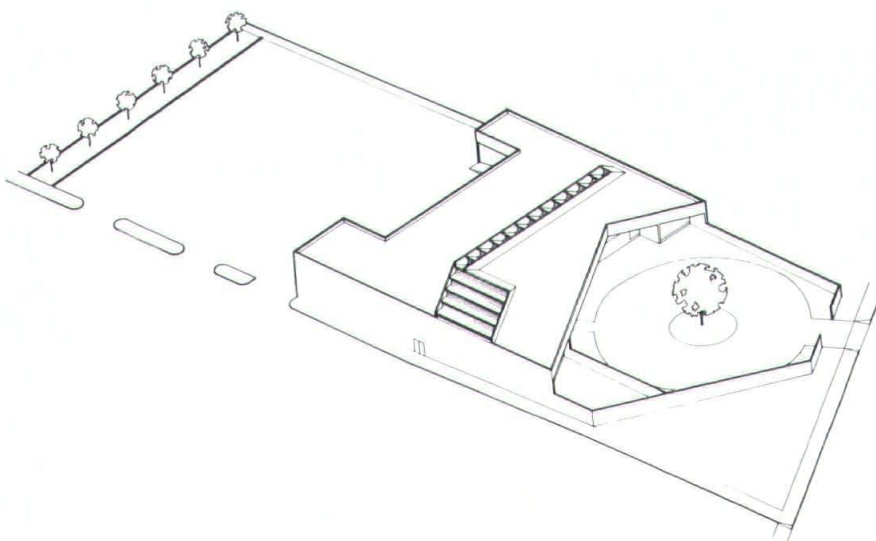
	Existing Buildings	United Blood Services
Color	Mostly earthtones	Make red for blood - demystify the color - make company cars red too.
Siting	Sign at street; open concrete surface parking; building setback from street with side lot setbacks; minimal landscaping.	Red walled parking court like plaza. Fill site laterally with building. Vibrate large triangular green grass area against red walls.

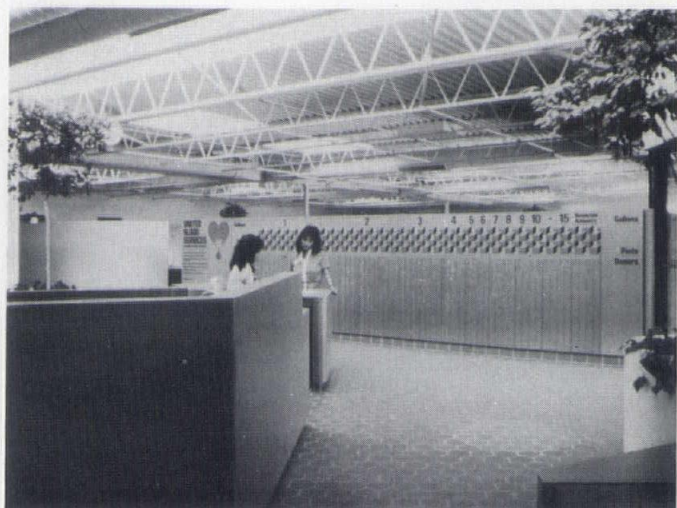
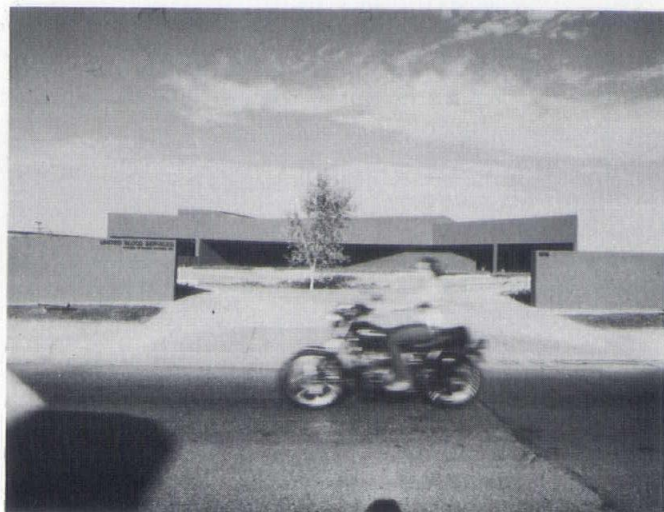
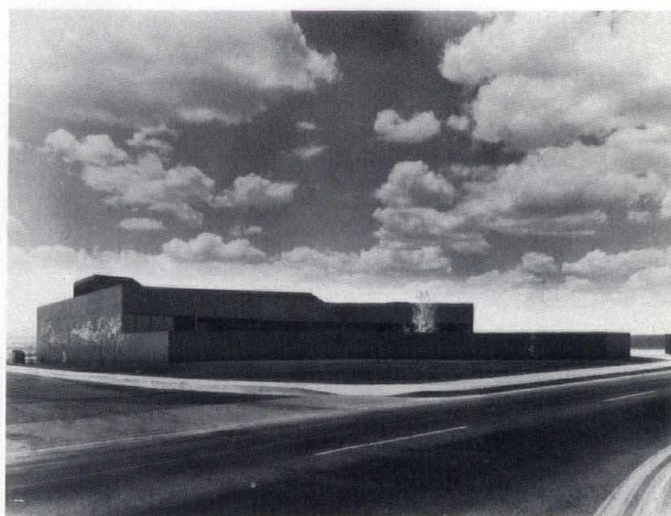
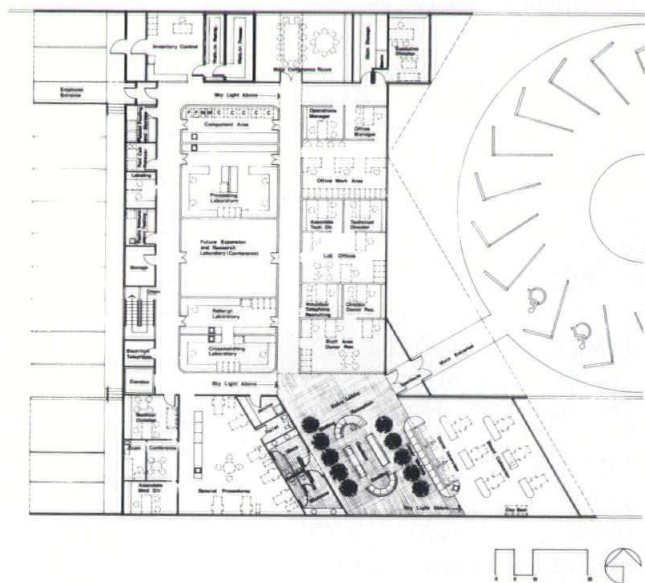
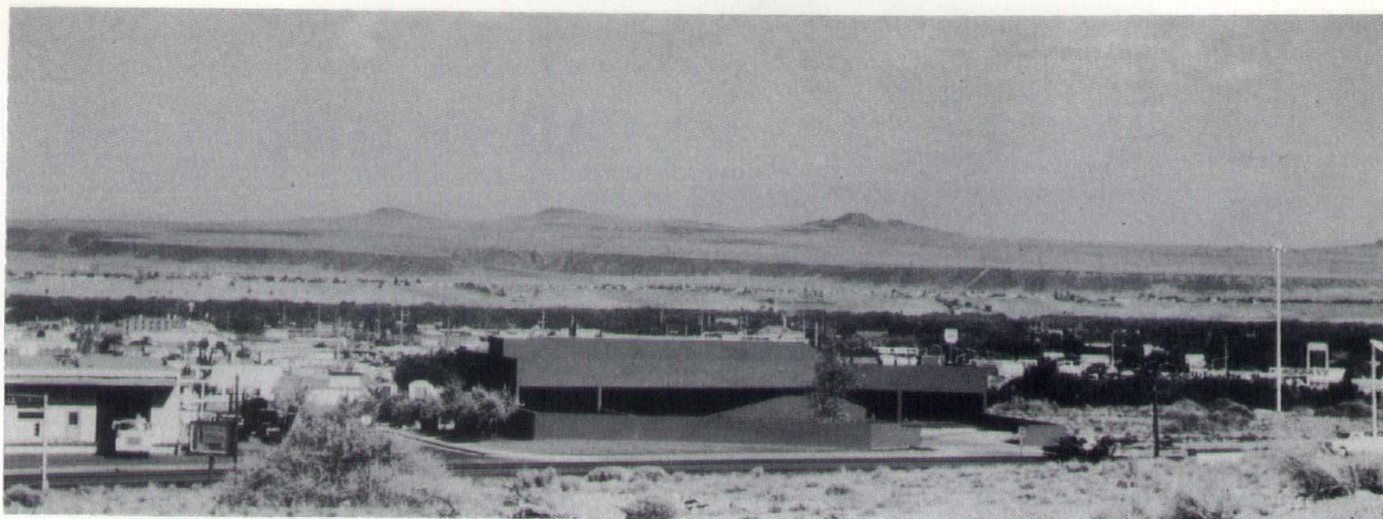
2. **Make Blood Donors Feel Special**

Special shaped walled parking court separate from staff parking. Plaza atmosphere with central shade tree.

Inside Building: Skylite, passive solar heated Canteen Lounge Area for Donors use before and after blood collection. Blood collection area is quiet, contemplative, removed from rest of building. Finishes are warm, earthtones and neutrals to contrast the red envelope. Donors blood drawing tables are arranged to orient toward a view across a walled garden to a nearby mountain range. The ceremony of giving blood is emphasized and the important option of social interaction with other donors is available.

3. **Support/Laboratory Sector Of Building** has open partitions for visual access by donors and staff plus flexibility. Perimeter zone contain functions requiring floor to ceiling partitions and wraps around laboratory core with open truss framing above.
4. Passive solar heating contribution through south oriented light monitors. Minimal glazed openings on perimeter are protected by deep overhands. Heat recovery from laboratory equipment augments basic heating system. Low level ambience indirect light with task lighting at laboratory work stations. Supplemental day lighting through solar light monitors.
5. Full handicapped accessibility as a result of on-grade entry locations and elevator.



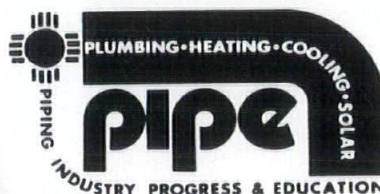




There's a lot in our name.

A building is only as good as the comfort and efficiency it provides the people who will use it. To assure long lasting plumbing, heating and cooling quality, architects, contractors and investors rely on us. We're professionals in every sense.

We're the people in pipe.



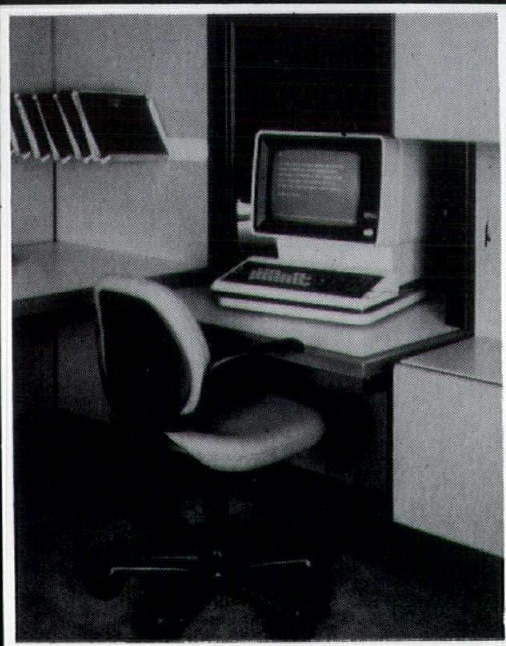
6001 Marble NE, Suite 1
Albuquerque, NM 87110

PROFESSIONAL
DESIGN SERVICE

LANDSCAPE
SYSTEMS

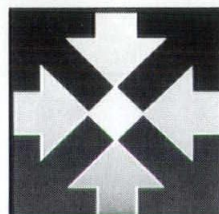
COMMERCIAL
FURNISHINGS

ACCESSORIES
CARPETING



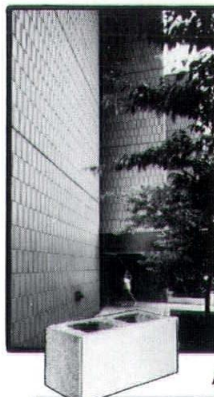
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business
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612 CENTRAL S W
PH 883-2055



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SPANISH CITY PLANNING IN NORTH AMERICA

Dora P. Crouch, Daniel J. Carr and Axel I. Undigo Cambridge: The MIT Press Reviewed by Thomas Chavez 1982. xxii, 298 p.p. illustrations, notes, bibliography. \$35.00

In 1573 Spain established the Laws of the Indies to govern settlements in the Americas. Reflecting Renaissance tastes, the ordinance included details for city government plans and locations. These standards came to be established with various shades of compliance in the New World. In this tome an architectural historian, a planner and an urban sociologist trace the application of laws on New Spain's far northern frontier, the present American Southwest. Their study is divided into three sections. The first is a new translation of the pertinent codes. Second is a study of the code's influence on Santa Fe, New Mexico, St. Louis, Missouri, and Los Angeles, California. The last third of the book uses California as an example of the disintegration of the, by then, centuries-old Spanish codes. The mission, presidio and pueblo roots of various west coast communities are discussed and Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Diego, along with Los Angeles, get special treatment.

While Spanish city planning in North America is a legitimate and very interesting topic, there are some problems with this book. The authors' obvious strength is California history. For this reason the narrative becomes disjointed with the insertion of St. Louis and Santa Fe. These two diversions become even weaker by the authors' incorrect attempts to set up California's history as typical of the northern frontier. Another serious omission is the failure to explain fully the influence of the Bourbon reforms in the last half of the eighteenth century. St. Louis and the California communities really operated under nothing else but Bourbon administrations. Only Santa Fe was founded before the reforms and can be directly linked to the Laws of the Indies. One example will suffice to illustrate the errors of fact that may have led to some partially inaccurate assumptions. The caption to an illustration of the Santa Fe River describes that drawing incorrectly as an irrigation ditch that began from a spring near the cathedral.

The section on California's history is also misleading. Mexico's neglect after independence and California's subsequent frontier problems cannot be understood fully without some comprehension of Mexico's economic and political problems. In that context, Mexico

could not have helped much at all — and that is something less than neglect. A final source of annoyance is the inconsistent use of Hispanic surnames.

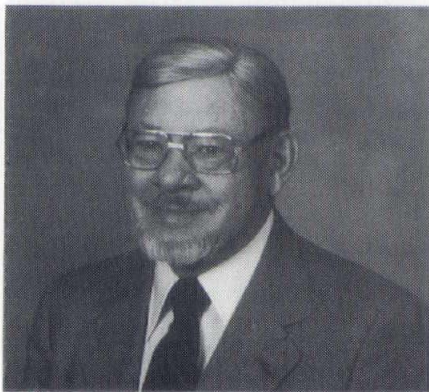
The idea for *Spanish City Planning in North America* apparently originated with John Reys and Dan Stanislawski, both of whom have written on the topic. This tome will continue to stimulate study in the field. There are some valid points and none more so than the commentary on California's abrupt transition from a pastoral Mexican society, its mores and how arranged space reflects society's standards. Architecture and city planning do reflect people. As formal as law may be, people, especially on the frontier, will vary in their compliance. Adherence to the Hispanic plan as listed in the laws of the Indies was not of much concern on the frontier. Planning became an issue by the late 1840s and by that time the Anglo-American was ready to impose his own tastes.

Spanish city planning and how it has survived to become a part of this continent's milieu is interesting. The book challenges students to delve into this relatively new topic. At the very least, every southwestern city planner should consider the issues raised in this book as part of the context in which they must work.

T.C.

NMA NEWS

Kern Smith, AIA Begins A New Career



January 1, 1984, brought major changes in the life of Kern Smith, Architect, who has practiced Architecture in the State of New Mexico for the past 33-½ years. He and his wife, Oleta, moved to Denver, Colorado, where they will continue the manufacturers representative firm of K. O. Smith. Kern, who has been the principal architect of Kern Smith, Durham and Associates of Carlsbad, will continue working on a consultant basis.

Mr. Smith attended the School of Architecture at the University of

California, Berkeley Campus, graduating in 1948. He has been engaged in design and construction since 1940, and established his architectural firm in Carlsbad on June 12, 1951.

Since the opening of the firm, buildings have been designed and built in many New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, and Arizona towns. The mainstays of Kern's practice have been simple design utilizing a good grade of construction, while keeping the client's budget in mind, resulting in many repeat jobs for the firm.



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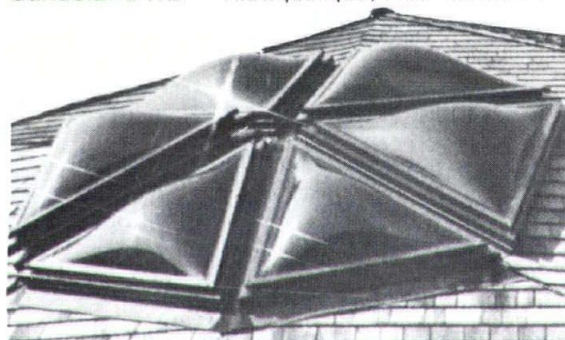
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Although earlier practice included single and multi-family residences, the principal role of the firm has been in public building construction, primarily schools. University and college work has also been a major part of the firm's work, which includes a new auditorium for the New Mexico School for the Deaf in Santa Fe. The firm has also done over 15 projects for New Mexico Highlands University, and 18 projects for New Mexico Junior College at Hobbs. The largest project the firm has completed was the building of the complete campus of New Mexico State University at Carlsbad, for a cost of just under 5 million. In all, over 190 projects for public schools and college/university facilities were done, which included many repeat jobs with the firm. Hospital, Retirement and Nursing Home projects have been another facet of Kern's career. Landsun Homes, a Methodist Retirement Center in Carlsbad, has provided the most extensive work.

During his career, Kern has employed over 50 individuals in operating a 2 to 10 man firm. Some 43 of this number later became licensed architects and entered into private practice. Undoubtedly he will continue to have an effect on architecture for many years through these men.

To service projects in remote areas of New Mexico, Kern piloted his own Cessna plane over thousands of miles and has logged just under 7,000 hours. He continues to serve as his own pilot, and will fly to projects from his new home in Denver.

Kern is a registered architect in seven southwestern states. For the most part of his career in Carlsbad he was a member of the American Institute of Architects, and has served as President of the New Mexico Southern Chapter and of the New Mexico Society when there was only one State Chapter. He was a member of the New Mexico Board of Examiners from 1956 to 1963.

Kern Smith is not retiring - but he is entering a new phase of his career. He plans to continue consulting, primarily in the field of Banks and Savings & Loans.

B.D.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Conron,

I read with sadness the article of Mr. Regan Young on the Wellington Clubhouse, (May/June 1983). I consider it unfortunate that New Mexico, a State with strong architectural heritage and uniqueness in its contribution to recent architecture, seems to be courting with Post-Modern historicist irrelevancies. In all the frenzy of recent plagiarism and set design of the absurd New Mexico's achievements on energy conscious architecture (Mazria-Taos Architects and many others all over the State) as well as its unique interpretation of regionally relevant modernism (Predock and all the other good architects of the State) seemed to some of us as an oasis of sanity and as one of the few remaining paradigms of sane and relevant American Architecture. It will be great loss if we miss it.

Why follow when you have created and can further develop in creating your own?

Thanks for the hospitality,
Anthony C. Antoniades, AIA, AICP
Professor of Architecture/UTA

ACA/cs

Editor's Note: Professor Antoniades taught architecture at the University of New Mexico before moving to Texas. It was during those years in our state that he developed a strong interest in and knowledge of the architectural heritage of New Mexico. Four articles by Antoniades have appeared in NMA. November/December 1971, September/October 1973, July/August 1974 and January/February 1976.

JPC

MEXICAN AND NEW MEXICAN ART COMBINE IN NEW EXHIBIT AT THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

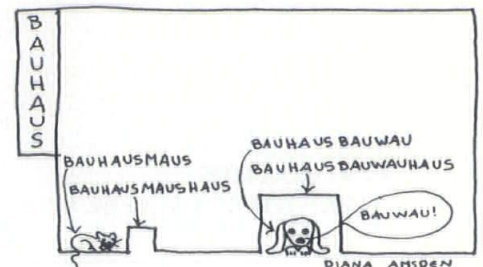
The opening of "A Spirit Shared: Twentieth-Century Art in Mexico and New Mexico," was celebrated at the Museum of New Mexico's Museum of Fine Arts with a public reception from 3 to 5 p.m. Sunday, March 4.

The exhibition looks at the close cultural ties between artists of Mexico and New Mexico, with examples from the early 20th century to the present. Paintings, drawings and prints reflect similarities in the history and daily lives of the two locations.

The traditional Mexican muralists Jose Clemente Orozco, Diego Rivera and David Alfaro Siqueiros are included with their abstract counterparts Gunther Gerzso and Carlos Merida.

New Mexico artists are represented by Antonio Alvarez, Ruben Gonzalez, Gilberto Guzman, Luis Jimenez Jr., Carlos Ruiz Lolas, Pola Lopez De Jaramillo, Miguel Martinez, Sergio Moyano, Edwin Rivera, Gloria Roybal, Francisco Sanabria, Mark Spencer, Barbara Stevens and Frederico Vigil.

The Museum of Fine Arts, a unit of the Museum of New Mexico, is located on the northwest corner of the Plaza in Santa Fe. The museum is open Tuesday through Sunday from 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Admission is free, donation suggested. For more information call 827-6460.



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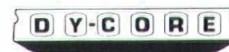
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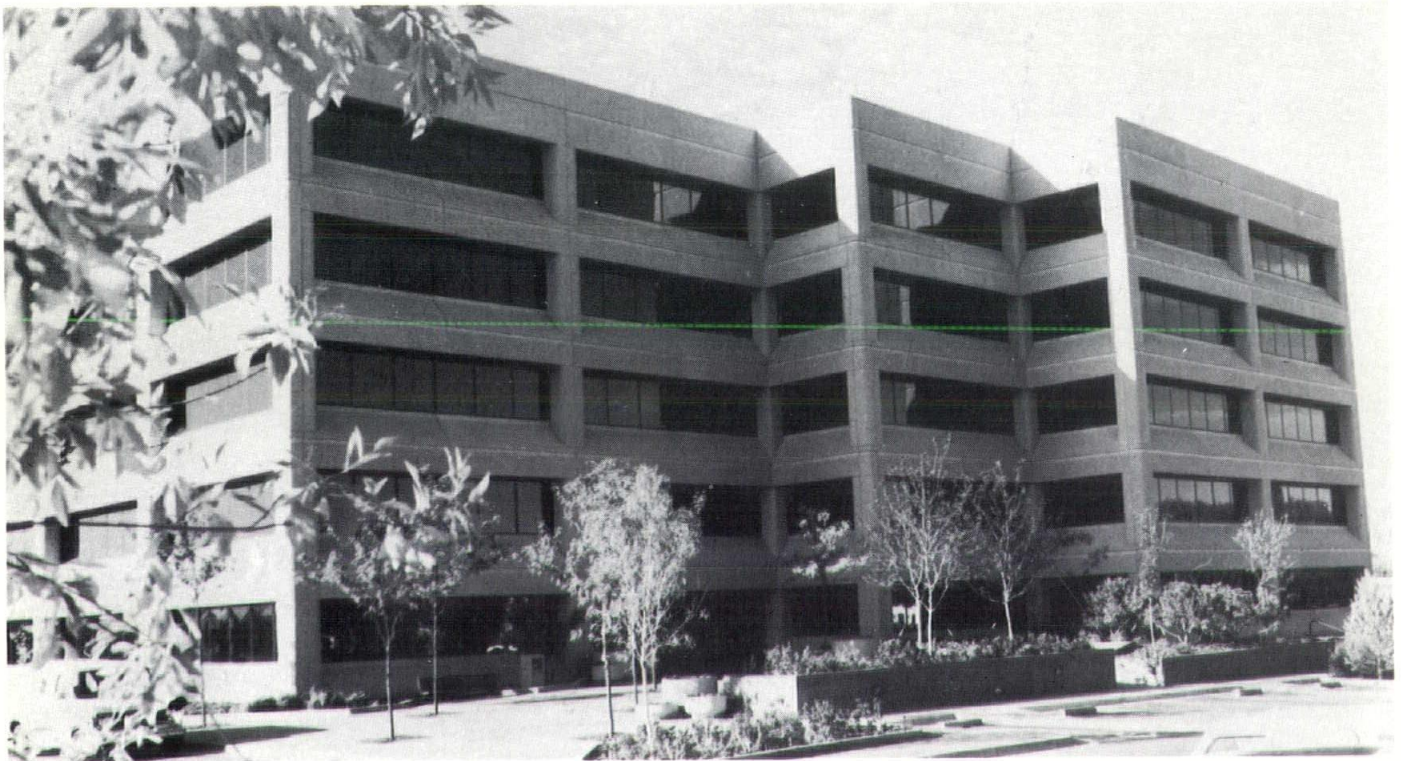
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